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SERIAL RECORDS

MIGRATION OF FARM PEOPLE

An Annotated Bibliography 1946-1960

Miscellaneous
Publication No. 954

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

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MIGRATION OF FARM PEOPLE--AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY 1946 - 1960

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INTRODUCTION

With the expansion of rural area development programs, there has been an increased demand for information with respect to previous research in various fields related to rural development. One of these fields is migration, and this bibliography was prepared as a source of information on published research for persons interested in the volume, pattern, and composition of the migration of farm people.

It supplements and brings up to date an earlier publication, "Farm Migration, 1940-45: An Annotated Bibliography," by Eleanor H. Bernert and Gladys K. Bowles (see Related Bibliographies, p. 34). These references include studies, papers, and articles relating to farm migration in the United States which were issued during the period 1946 through 1960. A few references published prior to 1946, but not included in the earlier publication, are listed in the final section.

References cover various approaches to the study of this demographic process. Some of the listings reveal the selectivity in migration by examining the characteristics of migrants, such as sex, color, age, education, etc., while others measure the extent and effects of migration.

In general, items are grouped according to the geographic area to which the data relate. References are arranged alphabetically by author within each major heading. In many instances annotations are composed of statements taken directly from the summary or text of the publication cited but are not indicated as quotations.

Studies and articles relating to migratory agricultural labor have been excluded. Bibliographies dealing with migratory workers are listed under "Related Bibliographies".

The bibliography was completed by Vera J. Banks with the assistance of Elsis S. Manny. Some of the references were assembled by former members of the Farm Population Branch--Marguerite T. Bailey, Aletha C. Edmonds, and David M. Ricci. The work was prepared under the direction of Gladys K. Bowles and with the advice of the Bibliography Section, Division of Reference, of the National Agricultural Library.

General bibliographic sources consulted include:

(1) Bibliography of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Washington, D. C.

(2) Population Index, Office of Population Research, Princeton University and Population Association of America, Inc., Princeton, N. J.

(3) Agricultural Index, H. W. Wilson Co., New York, N. Y.

(4) Rural Sociology, Official Journal of the Rural Sociological Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Many additional references were compiled from books, bulletins, and articles noted in the course of the continuing program of work on migration of the Farm Population Branch, Economic Research Service.

MIGRATION OF FARM PEOPLE--AN
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
1946 - 1960

UNITED STATES AND GENERAL

1. BACHMURA, FRANK T. Man-land equalization through migration. Amer. Econ. Rev. 49(5):1004-1017. Dec. 1959.

Effectiveness of farm-labor migration in diminishing regional differentials in agricultural incomes is tested by a comparative study of two areas: Iowa and a 24-county case study area around Memphis.

2. BEALE, CALVIN L. Negro farm operators: Number, location, and recent trends. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv., Washington, D. C. 1959. 14 p.

Amplified version of a talk given at Fourth Annual Agricultural Finance Seminar, Prairie View A. & M. Coll., Prairie View, Tex. June 17, 1958.

In recent years the Negro farm population has declined as has the total farm population. About 42 percent of Negro farm people of 1940 still living in 1950 had left farms during the decade. Includes discussion of factors associated with trends.

3. BERTRAND, ALVIN L. The rural population. In his Rural sociology: An analysis of contemporary rural life, p. 51-75. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York. 1958.

Discusses four topics: (1) Number and distribution, (2) composition and characteristics, (3) the nature of vital processes (including migration) among rural people, and (4) rural population trends.

4. BOGUE, DONALD J., and HAGOOD, MARGARET J. Subregional migration in the United States, 1935-40. Vol II. Differential migration in the Corn and Cotton Belts. Scripps Foundation Studies in Pop. Dist. No. 6, Miami U., Oxford, Ohio. 1953. 248 p.

Uses special tabulations from the 1940 census to analyze 12 basic differentials of migration. Attention is focused on place of migrants' origin by size of community and place of destination, with emphasis on the former.

5. BOGUE, DONALD J., SHRYOCK, HENRY S., JR., and HOERMANN, SIEGFRIED A. Subregional migration in the United States, 1935-40. Vol. I. Streams of migration between subregions, esp. Streams of migration in relation to urban and rural residence, p. 46-63. Scripps Foundation Studies in Pop. Dist. No. 5, Miami U., Oxford, Ohio. 1957.

Nine residential streams of migration are explored with emphasis on characteristics of migrants. Migration was largely a movement between communities of the same type; volume of migration from rural to urban areas was comparatively small.

6. BOGUE, DONALD J., and THOMPSON, WARREN S. Migration and distance. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 14(2):236-244. Apr. 1949.

Paper presented at annual meeting of the Amer. Sociol. Soc., Chicago. Dec. 28-30, 1948.

Evidence from 1935-40 data indicates that there is a close inverse relationship between the distance to be traveled and the rate of migration out of an area. Distance is less of a barrier to the migration of the urban than of the rural population. Redistribution of population between rural and urban areas is accomplished primarily by short-distance migration.

7. BOWLES, GLADYS K. Some previews of population changes in low-income farming areas. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv., Washington, D. C. Nov. 1960. 14 p.

Paper presented at 38th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C. Nov. 16, 1960.

Low-income farming areas show relatively low increases or decreases in population compared with the Nation as a whole in spite of their high birth rate. This indicates heavy outmigration of persons seeking employment opportunities elsewhere.

8. BOWLES, GLADYS K. Migration patterns of the rural-farm population, thirteen economic regions of the United States, 1940-1950. Rur. Sociol. 22(1):1-11. Mar. 1957.

Paper presented at annual meeting of the Rur. Sociol. Soc., U. of Md., College Park, Md. Aug. 29, 1955.

Net outmigration rate for the decade was 31 percent. Rates for the teenaged and young adults were highest, rates for children and persons 25-44 were low, and rates for persons over 45 were intermediate. Young women tend to migrate earlier than young men. Nonwhites had higher rates than whites. Economic Regions IX and X had highest rates, and Regions XII and XIII the lowest.

9. BOWLES, GLADYS K. Farm population...Net migration from the rural-farm population, 1940-50. U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 176, Washington, D. C. June 1956. 174 p.

Detailed estimates and rates of net migration from the farm population by age, sex, and color for geographic and economic areas and for areas classified by level of farm income. Some comparisons are made with data for earlier decades.

10. BOWLES, GLADYS K. Population changes and the farmer. Agr. Sit. 38(12):6-7. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv., Washington, D. C. Dec. 1954.

A review of changes in the farm population of the United States from 1910 to 1954.

11. BREWSTER, JOHN M. The impact of technical advance and migration on agricultural society and policy. J. Farm Econ. 41(5):1169-1184. Dec. 1959. (Proceedings issue)

Two main conclusions are: (1) Agriculture is a competitive industry in a larger world where less than fully competitive markets are widespread, and where there is normally much less than full employment; (2) agriculture is afflicted with a rate of technical advance that expands aggregate farm output appreciably faster than the growth of effective demand for farm products. These conditions preclude outfarm migration by itself from providing a long-run solution to the problems of excess capacity and the relatively low income in agriculture.

12. BRUNNER, EDMUND deS. Population research. In his The growth of a science. A half-century of rural sociological research in the United States, p. 42-63. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1957.

Refers to migration studies that illustrate types of research being done, subject matter covered, methods used, and results achieved.

13. BRUNNER, EDMUND deS. Internal migration in the United States, 1935-40. Rur. Sociol. 13(1):9-22. Mar. 1948.

Analyzes data on numbers and rates of migration, regional destination, and farm-nonfarm residence changes, by selected characteristics of migrants, using 1940 Census of Population data on migrants between 1935 and 1940. Short discussion of changes subsequent to 1940 based on current reports of the Bureau of the Census also included.

14. DAVIS, DAN R. Who wants to keep 'em down on the farm? S. W. Social Sci. Q. 27 (3):262-267. Dec. 1946.

Better education of rural youth will stimulate their migration from economically depressed areas and relieve population pressure.

15. DAVIS, KINGSLEY. Internal migration and urbanization in relation to economic development. World Pop. Conf. Proc. 1954. 2:783-801. UN, New York. 1955.

Internal movement increases with economic development. Movement of agriculturalists to new areas increases in early stages. Big internal movement in the form of rural-urban movement comes after considerable industrialization. Eventually rural-urban movement wanes and is inter-urban in character.

16. DUCOFF, LOUIS J. Trends and characteristics of farm population in low-income farming areas. J. Farm Econ. 37(5):1399-1407. Dec. 1955. (Proceedings issue)

Paper presented at annual meeting of the Amer. Farm Econ. Assoc., East Lansing, Mich. Aug. 1-3, 1955.

Section on trends shows that farm population decline proceeded at a faster rate from low-income areas than from the rest of the farm population. Within low-income areas, rates of outmigration were higher as seriousness of income problem increased.

17. DUCOFF, LOUIS J. Migratory farm workers: A problem in migration analysis. Rur. Sociol. 16(3):217-224. Sept. 1951.

Information is presented on the number, composition, marital status, and number of children under 18 of migratory farm workers in the United States in 1950. Difficulties in defining and enumerating such workers are discussed. Attention is drawn to conceptual differences between migration resulting in population redistribution and repetitive migration for seasonal employment.

18. DYNES, RUSSELL R. Rurality, migration, and sectarianism. Rur. Sociol. 21(1):25-28. Mar. 1956.

This research refutes the frequent assumption that rural migrants cushion the "culture shock" produced by abrupt exposure to urban life through participation in sectarian groups.

19. FREEDMAN, RONALD. Health differentials for rural-urban migration. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 12(5):536-541. Oct. 1947.

Comparative analysis of illness rates of farm migrants to cities with the remainder of the surveyed population of the 1935-36 National Health Survey concludes that the health of the migrants was poorer than that of the general urban population.

20. FREEDMAN, RONALD, and FREEDMAN, DEBORAH. Farm-reared elements in the nonfarm population. Rur. Sociol. 21(1):50-61. Mar. 1956.

Farm-reared persons in the nonfarm population have distinctive social characteristics and social participation patterns. The farm-reared are found to be concentrated in low-status positions as measured by several different criteria. Social participation patterns differ with the type of activity considered.

21. GEE, WILSON. Migration from farms. In his The social economics of agriculture. Ed. 3, p. 386-390. Macmillan Co., New York. 1954.

Considers extent and causes of farm migration in relation to the social and economic effects upon the farm community.

22. GRIMSHAW, ALLEN D. Relationships between agricultural and economic indices and rural migration. Rur. Sociol. 23 (4):397-400. Dec. 1958.

Compares findings and conclusions in author's Master thesis, Internal Migration in Missouri, 1940 to 1950 and Hagood-Sharp bulletin, Rural-Urban Migration in Wisconsin, 1940-50. (See Item 148.)

23. HAGOOD, MARGARET J. Dynamics of rural population. In Rural life in the United States, p. 233-244. Carl C. Taylor, ed. Knopf, New York. 1949.

Deals with rural-urban differences in fertility and mortality, rural-urban and farm-nonfarm migration and trends in the farm population. Future levels of the

farm population will be affected by (1) the changing need for workers in agriculture, (2) the alternative need for workers in urban areas, and (3) the nonfarm employment of farm residents.

24. HAGOOD, MARGARET J. Farm-population adjustments following the end of the war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. Feb. 1946. 6 p.
Surveys made during the last 4 months of 1945 on a national sample of 71 counties indicated a substantial return of demobilized veterans to farms after V-J Day. Some return of migrants from war industries and other urban employment was also noted.

25. HATHAWAY, DALE E. Migration from agriculture: The historical record and its meaning. Amer. Econ. Rev. 50(2):379-391. May 1960. (Proceedings issue)
Also issued as Migration from farms and its meaning. Monthly Labor Rev. 83(2):136-140. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis., Washington, D. C. Feb. 1960.
Describes volume of migration, characteristics of migrants, and social and economic problems of communities affected by migration from farm to nonfarm areas. Although this migration has its positive aspects, it has not greatly improved the relative position of low-income farm people.

26. HENEBERRY, BILL. Why don't more people leave farming? Mich. Farm Econ. 208:2-3. Mich. State U., East Lansing. May 1960.
Capital investment and increased land values are among reasons given.

27. KOLB, JOHN H., and BRUNNER, EDMUND deS. The mobility of rural population. In their A study of rural society. Ed. 4, p. 25-33. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. 1952.
Includes analysis of volume of farm migration, 1920-48, characteristics of migrants, reasons for migration, and results of the movement to the cities.

28. LEE, EVERETTS., and LEE, ANNE S. Internal migration statistics for the United States. J. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 55(292):664-697. Dec. 1960.
Supplements statistics on internal migration in Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957. Includes data from Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture on farm-nonfarm migration. Discusses estimates by residual methods. A bibliography of official sources of migration statistics is appended.

29. LEVEN, CHARLES L. Population, migration, and regional economic development. Current Econ. Comment 21(4):31-42. Nov. 1959.
Discusses some of the forces behind migration and some of the problems of population-receiving and population-sending areas.

30. MADDOX, JAMES G. Private and social costs of the movement of people out of agriculture. Amer. Econ. Rev. 50(2):392-402. May 1960. (Preceedings issue)
Attention is focused on costs which fall on (1) the migrants themselves, (2) the communities from which they move, and (3) the communities to which they move.

31. McDONALD, STEPHEN L. Farm outmigration as an integrative adjustment to economic growth. Social Forces 34:119-128. Dec. 1955.
Views farm outmigration as a major aspect of a long, historical process of integration through which agriculture is gradually becoming at one with a growing industrial economy. Concludes that a special burden of adjustment to national economic growth rests on farm people, with depressing effects on farm income. Therefore, a case can be made for special programs of assistance to farm people. The first line of agricultural policy is national employment policy.

32. MOTHERAL, JOE R., and BOWLES, GLADYS K. Employment redistribution of Korean veterans. U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 120, Washington, D. C. Jan. 1954. 25 p.

Analysis of occupation and residence changes of veterans of the Korean War. Only about half of the group who lived on farms during the year before induction had returned to farms by June 1953. Occupational changes paralleled residential change.

33. MUMEY, GLEN A. The parity ratio and agricultural outmigration. Southern Econ. J. 26(1):63-65. July 1959.

Positive correlation between parity ratios and agricultural outmigration rates for periods 1922-29 and 1946-56 suggests that higher farm incomes have not deterred outmovement.

34. MURPHY, CHARLES P. Significance of rural population trends for the farmer of the future. In Farmers of the future: A report of the Columbia University seminar on rural life, p. 10-18. Bur. of Publ., Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York. 1953.

Considers social and economic change in relation to patterns of migration and the demographic characteristics of farm people.

35. NELSON, LOWRY. Migration of the rural population. In his Rural sociology, p. 122-146. American Book Co., New York. 1948.

Topics include the "push" and "pull" factors in migration, sources of migration data, and patterns and selectivity of migration in the United States. Movement of people from farms, 1920-45, is discussed.

36. NEUBERGER, RICHARD L. Why people are moving to town. Survey 87(3):119-122. Survey Assoc., Inc., New York. Mar. 1951.

Discussion of farm population decreases in the U. S. between 1940 and 1950 with some reasons why farming has lost its appeal to farm youth.

37. PARSONS, HOWARD L. The effect of fluctuations in national income on the supply of farm workers: An inquiry into the cyclical aspects of rural-urban migration. In his The impact of fluctuations in national income on agricultural wages and employment, p. 31-55. Harvard Studies in Labor in Agr. No. 1-HL. Harvard U. Press, Cambridge, Mass. June 1952.

Presents trends and cyclical variations in the farm population and discusses factors affecting farm migration. Employment opportunities appear as the significant determinant of the change in the rate of migration from farms for the years 1920 to 1945.

38. RAUP, PHILIP M. Impact of population decline on rural communities. Farm Policy Forum 13(12):28-36. 1960-61.

Off-farm migration and the changing structure of agriculture have resulted in many small rural towns becoming technologically obsolete and unable to fill the service needs of the community.

39. REID, IRA deA. Special problems of Negro migration during the war. Milbank Memorial Fund Q. 25(3):284-292. July 1947.

Also in Postwar Problems of Migration, p. 150-158. Milbank Memorial Fund, New York. 1947.

Analysis of Negro migration including volume, origin, and destination of migrants. Differences in the migration of Negroes and whites are pointed out.

40. SHEPHERD, GEOFFREY. Too many farmers. Successful Farming 46(9):31, 42-43. Sept. 1948.

The author tells why he thinks that migration from farms has aided the farming industry.

41. SHRYOCK, HENRY S., Jr. The efficiency of internal migration in the United States. In International Pop. Conf. Proc., p. 685-694. International union for the scientific study of population, Vienna. 1959.

The percentage that net migration for an area forms of the sum of inmigration and outmigration is considered as a measure of the efficiency, or effectiveness, of migration. Efficiency has tended to be greater for nonwhite than whites. Farmers had a highly efficient inter-regional migration among occupation groups between 1949 and 1950, particularly to the South from the West.

42. SHRYOCK, HENRY S., Jr. Wartime shifts of the civilian population. Milbank Memorial Fund Q. 25(3):269-283. July 1947.

Also in Postwar Problems of Migration, p. 135-149. Milbank Memorial Fund, New York. 1947.

Discusses origin and destination and permanence of wartime migration. Between Dec. 1941 and Mar. 1945 an estimated 5.4 million civilians moved from farm to nonfarm areas and 2.5 million moved in the other direction, with the shifts tending to be over rather short distances.

43. SIMON, HERBERT A. Effects of increased productivity upon the ratio of urban to rural population. Econometrica 15(1):31-42. Jan. 1947.

A shift in labor from agricultural to nonagricultural occupations and consequent shifts in the urban-rural population ratio will result when there is an increase in industrial productivity as great (or nearly so) as in agricultural productivity. This result stems from the greater income-elasticity of demand for industrial as compared with agricultural goods.

44. SMITH, ELDON D. Urban employment for rural people; the problems and possibilities of long-distance migration. (Abs.) Assoc. Southern Agr. Workers. Proc. 52:12. 1955.

Migration from southern farms relieves population pressures on agricultural resources; outmigration will continue as long as there is sufficient nonfarm employment to absorb the growing population.

45. SMITH, T. LYNN. Levels and trends in rural migration. Pt. III of Dynamics of the rural population. Rur. Sociol. 19(1):78-82. Mar. 1954.

Includes significant areas for research, availability and comparability of data, and methods of analysis.

46. SMITH, T. LYNN. Migration. In his The sociology of rural life. Ed. 3, p. 160-195. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1953.

Discusses the movements of people to and from farms, 1920-48, with a section on the selectivity of rural-urban migration. Also includes movement from farm to farm.

47. TAEUBER, CONRAD. Economic and social implications of internal migration in the United States. J. Farm Econ. 41(5):1141-1154. Dec. 1959. (Proceedings issue)

This analysis covers (1) patterns of migration, (2) movement from farms, (3) effects of migration in rural areas, (4) migrants in the cities, and (5) mobility of the population.

48. TAEUBER, CONRAD. Recent trends of rural-urban migration in the United States. Milbank Memorial Fund Q. 25(2):203-213. Apr. 1947.

Also in Postwar Problems of Migration, p. 124-134. Milbank Memorial Fund, New York. 1947.

Describes the volume and extent of farm migration, 1940-45, as well as fertility, replacement potentials, and future trends.

49. TAEUBER, CONRAD. Wartime population changes in the United States. Milbank Memorial Fund Q. 24(3):235-250. July 1946.

Analysis of population trends including migration of the farm population, 1940-46. Special attention is given to fertility changes by residence groups.

50. TAEUBER, CONRAD, and TAEUBER, IRENE B. The changing population of the United States. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 1958. 357 p.

Provides an over-all view of the changing American population including population growth, external and internal migration, and urban-rural distribution. Data were drawn from population censuses from 1790 to 1950 and supplemented by vital statistics for later years.

51. TAEUBER, IRENE B. Migration, mobility, and the assimilation of the Negro. Population Bul. 14(7):127-151. Pop. Ref. Bur., Inc., Washington, D. C. Nov. 1958.

Paper presented at the 1958 Annual Conference of the National Urban League, Omaha, Nebr. Sept. 6-11.

A century ago the majority of Negroes were in slave status, lived in rural areas of the South, and labored in agriculture; in later years they have been rapidly dispersing and migrating away from agriculture.

52. TARVER, JAMES D. Bureau of the Census data on the selectivity of migration from farms. Rur. Sociol. 22(2):162-163. June 1957.

To maximize usefulness, suggests that census data on migration be classified (1) by residence at origin and destination, (2) by four types of migration units according to family or household membership, and (3) by characteristics of family head and size of family at date of migration.

53. THOMAS, DOROTHY S. Age and economic differentials in internal migration in the United States: Structure and distance. In International Pop. Conf. Proc., p. 714-721. International union for the scientific study of population, Vienna. 1959.

Two bodies of Census data are analyzed for possible associations between economic factors and age differentials in internal migration. Net intercensal migration gains of native whites from 1880 to 1950 by decades, showed a close positive association between levels of migration and swings in economic activity and an association between the varying intensity of male migration in the later years of young adulthood. Migration gains during the period 1935-1940 varied systematically, by age, in terms of the economic structure of sending and receiving areas.

54. U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERV. Farm population . . . Estimates for 1950-59. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-80(1959), Washington, D. C. Feb. 1960. 14 p.

Presents annual estimates of the farm population for geographic divisions and regions and of components of change for dates indicated.

55. U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERV. Farm population . . . Annual estimates by States, major geographic divisions, and regions, 1920-50 . . . and for the United States, 1910-50. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-102, Washington, D. C. Nov. 1953. Reissued Apr. 1956. 28 p.

Historical series of farm population estimates which superseded all previously published estimates. Includes tables showing percentage farm population comprises of total population and percentage in each State for selected periods.

56. U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERV. Farm population . . . Migration to and from farms, 1920-54. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. AMS-10, Washington, D. C. Dec. 1954. 26 p.

Gives annual estimates of the farm population for geographic divisions and regions, and of components of change for dates indicated.

57. U. S. BUR. OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Million veterans working on farms. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. Aug. 1946. 2 p.

Slightly over three-fourths of the farm workers who entered the armed forces up to July 1945 had returned to farm work by July 1946.

58. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Historical statistics of the United States, colonial times to 1957. Washington, D. C. 1960. 789 p.

Presents statistical time series covering various aspects of the economic and social development of the Nation. Data are given on annual movement of the farm population, 1920-57. Text explains tables and gives sources of related data.

59. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Ser. P-20, Washington, D. C.

Nos. 14,22, 28, and 36. Internal migration in the United States, for dates 1940-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50.

Nos. 39, 47, 49, 57, 61, 73, 82, 85, and 104. Mobility of the population of the United States, for dates 1950 to 1959.

These reports present data on mobility status and type of mobility of the civilian population (exposed to the possibility of moving) of the United States for dates indicated. Data are presented for selected population groups and by selected characteristics. Some data by farm residence are included in all releases.

60. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Population mobility - Characteristics of migrants. 1950 Census of Population. Spec. Rpt. P-E No. 4D, Washington, D. C. 1957. 335 p.

Presents statistics on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of persons one year old and over who changed their county of residence between 1949 and 1950. Data are cross-classified by whether the 1949 and the 1950 residence was in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan State economic areas. Nonmetropolitan population was also cross-classified by 1950 farm-nonfarm residence.

61. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Population mobility - Farm-nonfarm movers. 1950 Census of Population. Spec. Rpt. P-E No. 4C, Washington, D. C. 1957. 244p.

Presents statistics on farm-nonfarm residence in 1950 cross-classified by farm-nonfarm residence in 1949 of persons one year old and over who had changed residence during the migration period. Data are included for geographic and economic areas and are cross-classified by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics.

62. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Population mobility - States and State economic areas. 1950 Census of Population. Spec. Rpt. P-E No. 4B, Washington, D. C. 1956. 311 p.

Presents statistics on the extent to which the population one year old and over changed place of residence between 1949 and 1950. Data for the 1950 rural-farm population cross-classified by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics are included in tables 1, 4, 5, 13, and 14.

63. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Internal migration, 1935 to 1940 - Color and sex of migrants; Age of migrants; Economic characteristics of migrants; Social characteristics of migrants. 1940 Census of Population. Spec. Rpts., Washington, D. C. 1946.

These four reports present cross-classifications of data on place of residence in 1935 with place of residence in 1940. They provide information on inmigration, and outmigration, and net loss or gain through migration for geographic areas and States by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence groups.

64. VANDIVER, JOSEPH S. Some population trends in the more rural States, 1940-1950. Rur. Sociol. 16(2):154-163. June 1951.

Total population of the States examined increased more slowly than the Nation as a whole indicating outmigration. Heaviest losses in the rural population occurred in the western half of the Corn Belt and in the Plains States. Rural population losses were generally heaviest in areas where the farm population comprised a large proportion of the rural total.

65. WAYLAND, SLOAN R. Basic rural trends and the farmer of the future. In Farmers of the future: A report of the Columbia University seminar on rural life, p. 1-9. Bur. of Publ., Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York. 1953.

Migration of farm population is one of the factors upon which the projection of future agricultural trends is based. Considers the farmer's role in the total economy of 1975.

NORTHEAST REGION

Massachusetts

66. ROZMAN, DAVID, and SHERBURNE, RUTH E. Migration in Massachusetts on a State and local basis. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 512, Amherst. Sept. 1959. 28 p.

Shows net migration and population change, 1945-55, for counties, towns and cities, and metropolitan areas. Contains analysis of migration and change for rural and urban towns by size of town or city. Discusses migration in relation to agricultural conditions and uses data on migration, 1949-50, to examine characteristics of migrants. Includes a section on movement among farm and nonfarm residences.

New Hampshire

67. BOWRING, JAMES R., and DURGIN, OWEN B. The population of New Hampshire. 4. Factors influencing the attitudes of farmers toward migration off farms. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 458, Durham. No date. 10 p.

Tests seven hypotheses suggested from generally accepted measures of average differences among aggregates of movers and non-movers on samples of farm operators who had and had not considered leaving present location.

68. BOWRING, JAMES R., PURINGTON, M. S., and DURGIN, OWEN B. The population of New Hampshire. 2. Migration and changes in composition. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 425, Durham. Aug. 1956. 22 p.

Measures net migration to or from counties and for age-sex groups between 1940 and 1950. Also has estimates for urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence groups. Analyzes effects of migration on dependency ratios, birth rate, fertility rate, and sex ratio.

69. DURGIN, OWEN B. The population of New Hampshire. 3. Effects of migration on the small New Hampshire town. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 437, Durham. May 1957. 30 p.

Includes analysis of changes in numbers of farms (from which implications about farm migration may be drawn) farm sizes and values, and types of farming, as a part of tests of hypotheses relating to differences between areas gaining and losing population.

New York

70. ANDERSON, WALFRED A. The characteristics of New York State population. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 925, Ithaca. Feb. 1958. 72 p.

Includes summary of data by residence which are presented in more detail in Item No. 71.

71. ANDERSON, WALFRED A. Population trends in New York State 1900 to 1950. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Sociol. Publ. 47, Ithaca. Apr. 1956. 67 p.

Section on trends in the rural-farm population, 1920-50 and 1940-50, presents data from which outmigration may be inferred for counties and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan economic areas.

72. ANDERSON, WALFRED A. The population characteristics of New York State. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 839, Ithaca. Apr. 1947. 87 p.

Comparison of population data for residence groups for New York with those for the United States affords rough indication of outmigration for 1920-30 and 1930-40.

73. HOGLUND, A. WILLIAM. Abandoned farms and the "new agriculture" in New York State at the beginning of the twentieth century. New York History 34(2):185-203. Apr. 1953.

Around 1900 New York State experienced large-scale rural exodus and farm abandonment. Since then new agricultural techniques have contributed to the repopulation of some of the best farming land.

74. KIRBY, RILEY H. Farm population is growing older. Farm Res. 15(1):10. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta., Geneva. Jan. 1949.

Examines the effect of birth and death rates and migration on the age composition of the total and rural-farm populations of New York.

75. RAMSEY, CHARLES E., and ANDERSON, WALFRED A. Migration of the New York State population. N. Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 929, Ithaca. June 1958. 22 p.

Has statement on movement between farm and nonfarm populations, 1949-50.

76. SOLOMON, DARWIN D. Value factors in migration: Rural residence values associated with rural to urban migration. Dissertation Abstracts 17(11):2702. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1957.

Study of a sample of 56 open-country and 56 urban residents in Broome County, N. Y., showed that residence values were important factors in decisions to migrate.

Pennsylvania

77. ALLEN, JOHN H., BUCK, ROY C., and WINK, ANNA T. Pulling up stakes and breaking apron strings; a study of mobility among Pennslyvania's rural youth. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 136, University Park. Aug. 1955. 20 p.

This study of spatial and occupational mobility of youth, 30 percent of whom originally lived on farms, answers the questions: (1) Who leaves home? (2) Where do they go? (3) How well do they make out?

78. BLIZZARD, SAMUEL W., and JOHN, MACKLIN E. Social participation patterns of husbands and wives who are migrants in the city. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. J. Ser. Paper 1722, University Park. Feb. 1952. 18 p.

Findings from this study of Pittsburgh and adjacent smaller urban centers indicate that the rural migrant participates in fewer organizations, and takes part in less informal activities than either the urban migrant or nonmigrant. Although the rural migrant is a low participant, he contributes more proportionately to leadership in organizations than the nonmigrant.

79. BUCK, ROY C. Rural youth leave home ... there is a vacant chair. Sci. for the Farmer (New Series) 1(3):4-5. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College. Winter 1954.

Slightly more than one-quarter of the 3,000 rural Pennsylvania high school sophomores interviewed in 1947 had become urban residents by 1951. Discusses mobility, occupation, and income of these farm and rural-nonfarm migrants.

80. BUCK, ROY C., and BROWN, C. HAROLD. The implications of rural youth migration and occupational mobility for agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 41(5): 1155-1168. Dec. 1959. (Proceedings issue)

Explores the extent to which place of residence (rural-farm or rural-nonfarm) in childhood and early youth was a significant factor contributing to differentiating processes of spatial and occupational mobility of a sample of rural-reared males in Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island

81. SPAULDING, IRVING A. Rhode Island population: Selected characteristics of migration, 1950. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. Publ. 55, Kingston. Dec. 1958. 13 p.

Tabular report showing mobility of the population by sex and residence, number of inmigrants and outmigrants by geographic divisions, source and destination of migrants by leading States, and movement among farm and nonfarm residence groups by State economic areas.

Vermont

82. ANDERSON, WALFRED A. Population change in Vermont 1900 to 1950. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 585, Burlington. Sept. 1955. 32 p.

Discusses changes in the farm population for the State, counties, and economic areas, 1930-50 and 1940-50. The farm population decreased by about one-fourth between 1940 and 1950.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

83. CLELAND, COURTNEY B. Changes in rural population of the plains. N. Dak. Inst. Reg. Studies, Social Sci. Rpt. 3, Fargo. 1957. 13 p.

Formulates eight research hypotheses in the context of grain-farming or ranching economy of the plains which can be used in needed research relating to the extensive population redistribution taking place in that area.

84. JEHLIK, PAUL J., and WAKELEY, RAY E. Population change and net migration in the North Central States, 1940-50. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 430:481-544, Ames. July 1955.

Analyzes population change by economic subregions with emphasis on net migration and its relationship to population growth and to selected agricultural and industrial factors. Migration played a very important role in the redistribution of the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations within metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

85. MARSHALL, DOUGLAS G. Population characteristics, resources, and prospects in the North Central Region. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 209, Madison. Apr. 1959. 80 p.

Analysis of population changes from 1880 to 1957 with major emphasis on the period 1920-50. Streams of migration in the region are summarized as (1) movement of families, youth, and hired workers from farms, (2) movement of people from small towns to larger centers, and (3) movement of urban employed persons to rural areas.

Indiana

86. OLSON, PHILIP G. Job mobility and migration in a high income rural community. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 708, Lafayette. Nov. 1960. 23 p.

Nine hypotheses relating to the motives prompting job changes and migration or impediments retarding them were put forward and tested in a survey of 132 persons in White County, Ind. Included is analysis of persons changing from farming to some other job with an emphasis on the effects of such change on social status - and of the circumstances under which farmers move out of the community as well as out of agriculture.

87. SMITH, ELDON D. Migration and adjustment experiences of rural migrant workers in Indianapolis. (Thesis) U. of Wis., Madison. 1953. 312 p.

Focuses on the situational matrices of farm life, from which emerged decisions to migrate, and of urban life, as it relates to the impact of migration processes on migrants. Patterns of adjustment for three cultural groups--Northern Whites, Southern

Whites, and Negroes--are studied. Examination is made of roles of friends and relatives, as well as formal media, as suppliers of information in advance of migration and in the adjustment processes following migration.

88. SMITH, ELDON D. Nonfarm employment information for rural people. J. Farm Econ. 38(3):813-827. Aug. 1956.

Study of farm migrants to Indianapolis to determine the availability and sources of nonfarm employment information prior to migration. Evidence indicates when long distances are involved in migration, ordinary media do not adequately meet information needs. Lack of information results in doubts and fears that contribute to immobility.

89. SMITH, HAROLD E. Changing trends in our rural society. Econ. and Mktg. Info. p. 6-7. Agr. Ext. Serv. Purdue U., Lafayette. Mar. 23, 1949.

Schools, churches, and other community organizations are undergoing adjustments because of the tremendous loss of population in rural areas, particularly in farming communities.

Iowa

90. BAUDER, WARD W. Analysis of trends in population, population characteristics, and community life in southern Iowa. In Seminar on adjustment and its problems in southern Iowa, p. 113-137. CAEA Rpt. 4, Coll. of Agr., Iowa State U., Ames. Winter 1959.

Paper presented at Seminar on Agricultural and Economic Adjustment in Southern Iowa. Ames, Iowa. Jan. 1959.

Examines trends in numbers and characteristics of the people 1850 to 1950, to determine adjustments needed in a number of southern Iowa communities. Includes an examination of population growth by residence groups and shows effects of migration upon the age distribution of the population.

91. BEAL, GEORGE M., WAKELEY, RAY E., and RUSSELL, AMY. Iowa's people-1965. Coop. Ext. Serv. Iowa State Coll. MA-582, Ames. Feb. 1957. 39 p.

Supplies data on age, sex, residence, migration, and occupation, with predictions to 1965. It is expected that the farm population, number of farm operators, and numbers employed in agriculture will continue to decline. Projections of probable farm job opportunities and potential farm labor force from 1950 to 1965 indicates that in 1965, 36 percent of the farm men will probably have to seek job opportunities outside agriculture.

92. BOHLEN, JOE M., and WAKELEY, RAY E. Intentions to migrate and actual migration of rural high school graduates. Rur. Sociol. 15(4):328-334. Dec. 1950.

Findings from interviews of 157 graduating high school seniors of the rural high schools in Hamilton County and Story City, Iowa, and a follow-up one year later indicate that farm and nonfarm girls and nonfarm boys were much alike in their migration patterns but differed significantly from farm boys in this respect. Factors such as communication with parents, socio-economic status of family, parental educational levels, age of parents, and attitude toward farm life were related to migration patterns of respondents.

93. BURCHINAL, LEE G. Who's going to farm? Iowa Farm Sci. 14(10):12-15. Iowa State U., Ames. Apr. 1960.

Characteristics of tenth and twelfth grade farm boys who intend to farm are compared with those planning nonfarm occupations. Opportunities to start farming and values placed on rural living and on farming as an occupation are closely related to the boys' plans.

94. BURCHINAL, LEE G. What's your son going to do? Iowa Farm Sci. 14(9):16-18. Iowa State U., Ames. Mar. 1960.
Suggests that nonfarm boys are better prepared than farm boys to compete for nonfarm jobs.

95. DAVIS, JERRY. Are today's youth leaving the farm? Iowa Agr. 52(4):17. Iowa State Coll., Ames. Dec. 1953.
Estimates that about 20 percent of the farm youth enrolled in the Agricultural Division at Iowa State will return to the farm after graduation. Many others will enter industries allied with agriculture.

96. JEHLIK, PAUL J. Iowans are "movers" too. Iowa Farm Sci. 8(11):8-10. Iowa State Coll., Ames. May 1954.
Examination of mobility data for residence groups indicates that persons in the farm population at the end of the 1949-50 period had been less mobile than those in the nonfarm population in 1950.

97. JEHLIK, PAUL J. Iowa loses more farm people. Iowa Farm Sci. 5(8):12-14. Iowa State Coll., Ames. Feb. 1951.
Discusses migration of farm population as evidence of economic adjustment.

98. JEHLIK, PAUL J., and WAKELEY, RAY E. Rural-urban migration in Iowa, 1940-50. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 407., Ames. Apr. 1954. 56 p.
Describes the volume of major movements of population within Iowa and from Iowa to other States and the resulting redistribution of the population. Changes in population through migration and the agricultural and industrial factors in migration are examined.

99. JEHLIK, PAUL J., and WAKELEY, RAY E. What's happening to our people? Iowa Farm Sci. 7(8):13-16. Iowa State Coll., Ames. Feb. 1953.
Gives natural increase and net migration by counties, 1940-50. Migration is characterized by movement from rural to urban areas with a net loss in rural population of 57,000 persons, largely due to migration of rural-farm people.

100. LANCELOT, W. H., and MORGAN, BARTON. Iowa's vanishing farm youth and their schools. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. P-81, Ames. Sept. 1946. 31 p.
Suggests ways of improving educational opportunities in rural areas to help stem the migration of farm youth to urban centers. Presents changes in the farm population by counties, 1930-39, and probable future changes.

101. NASRAT, MOHAMED M. E. Conceptual variable analysis of rural migration in Iowa. Dissertation Abstracts 19(3):564-565. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1958.
Provides a general framework for dynamic analysis of migration and tests it by means of available data and other related factors. Based on published data on rural migration and other economic variables for 99 Iowa counties.

102. THRONE, MILDRED. A population study of an Iowa county in 1850. Iowa J. History 57(4):305-330. Oct. 1959.
Settlement and development of Wapello County is reconstructed through use of data from the 1850 and 1860 Censuses of Population and Agriculture. Origin, age, occupation, and mobility of settlers and selected farm characteristics are discussed. Farmers and farm laborers were found to be less migratory than settlers with nonfarm occupations.

103. WAKELEY, RAY E. People, Iowa's no. 1 surplus. Iowa Farm Sci. 3(2):8-10. Iowa State Coll., Ames. Aug. 1948.
Because Iowa is producing more people than can find employment in the State, both rural and urban migration is advantageous.

104. WAKELEY, RAY E., and RUSSELL, AMY. Migration and changes of population in Iowa, 1960. A & HEES Project No. 1225, Iowa State U., Ames. June 1960. 44 p.

Shows net migration of rural-farm population for each decade, 1920-1950. Heavy migration during 1940-50, resulted in a decrease in total population of many rural counties. In general, counties with large industrial developments tended to show small decreases in population or actual increases through migration.

Kansas

105. DADE, EMIL B. Migration of Kansas population, 1930 to 1945. Industrial Res. Ser. 6, U. of Kansas, Lawrence. 1946. 28 p.

Analyzes some of the characteristics of outmigration and of population shifts within the State. Presents changes in migration by age and sex for the total, urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations separately.

106. DURR, FRED. Population. In his Economic development in south central Kansas. Pt. IV, Population and the labor force, p. 3-55. Kans. U. School of Business Res., Lawrence. Jan. 1957.

Discusses increased urbanization and concomitant heavy losses in the farm population.

107. KOLLMORGEN, WALTER M., and JENKS, GEORGE F. A geographic study of population and settlement changes in Sherman County, Kansas. Kans. Acad. of Sci. Trans. 54(4):449-494. Dec. 1951.

Examination of various factors underlying population and settlement changes as indicated by available statistics. This area is characterized by a large number of abandoned farmsteads and an increasing number of "sidewalk and suitcase farmers".

108. SCHNITTKER, JOHN A., and OWNES, GERALD P. Farm-to-city migration: Perspective and problems. Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 84, Manhattan. Sept. 1959. 32 p.

An exploratory study to discover (1) the extent to which a selected industrial work force was made up of ex-farmers, (2) certain personal and occupational characteristics of these workers, (3) their reasons for migrating, and (4) the results of the change in terms of income, standard of living, and adaptation to city life and industrial employment.

109. ZICKEFOOSE, PAUL W. Migration and population turnover. In his Economic development in southwestern Kansas. Pt. II, Population and the labor force, p. 64-90. Kans. U. School of Business Res., Lawrence. July 1953.

Presents general economic, psychological, and biological factors entering into population movements. Includes information on amount and rates of net migration, by residence, for 1930-40 and 1940-50.

Michigan

110. BEEGLE, J. ALLAN, and THADEN, JOHN F. Population change in Michigan with special reference to rural-urban migration, 1940-50. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 387, East Lansing. Oct. 1953. 48 p.

Analyzes migration as a factor of population growth, by economic areas. Discusses changes in the rural and urban population through net migration, and agricultural and industrial factors related to migration. Birth and death rates, and future population prospects are also included.

111. FREEDMAN, RONALD, and HAWLEY, AMOS H. Unemployment and migration in the depression (1930-1935). J. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 44(246):260-272. June 1949.

Study of the reciprocal relationship between migration and unemployment in Michigan. Results indicate that the differential in unemployment rates occurs after migration, not before. Farm migrants had a much higher rate of unemployment than any other group.

112. HALLER, ARCHIE O. The occupational achievement process of farm-reared youth in urban-industrial society. Rur. Sociol. 25(3):321-333. Sept. 1960.
Compares personalities, social context variables, educational and occupational aspirations of those who plan to farm with those who do not plan to farm, using data on farm boys in a highly urban-industrial area in Lenawee County, Mich.

113. SHARP, HARRY P. Migration and social participation in the Detroit area. Dissertation Abstracts 15(4):642. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1955.
This study found that in the case of southern migrants, farm experience is usually related to a lowered rate of social participation. However, the effect of previous experience diminishes with length of residence in the new community.

114. ZIMMER, BASIL G. Participation of migrants in urban structures. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 20(2):218-224. Apr. 1955.
Data from a case study of a Michigan city of 20,000 population indicate that migrants differ from natives in level of participation in formal organizations and registration for voting, but they become more similar to natives the longer they live in the community. Farm migrants seem to have the slowest rates of assimilation.

115. ZIMMER, BASIL G. Adjustment of migrants in the urban area: A study of participation in the urban community in relation to migration experience. Dissertation Abstracts 14(8):1272-1273. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1954.
A study based on interviews with a representative sample of family units in the industrial community of Ypsilanti, Mich. Analyzes influence of farm and community background upon length of time required to reach the level of community participation attained by the natives.

Minnesota

116. BENEWITZ, MAURICE C. Economic factors in migration to St. Paul, Minnesota, 1940-1950. Dissertation Abstracts 14:937-938. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1954.
Tests job versus wage motivation in migration and examines differences in skill levels of rural-urban and inter-urban migrants.

117. COLLER, RICHARD W. Geographic mobility of selected rural Minnesota male high school graduates. Dissertation Abstracts 20(4):1474. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1959.
Analysis of range, destination, and frequency of migration revealed greater migration among graduates from higher income farming areas. Military experience and career advancement were significantly associated with geographic mobility.

118. HASSINGER, EDWARD W. How many people leave farming or move to new farms? Minn. Farm and Home Sci. 10(3):16. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta., St. Paul. May 1953.
Movements off farm and from farm to farm in five Minnesota communities are studied.

119. MARSHALL, DOUGLAS G. Better farms, fewer boys and girls. Minn. Farm and Home Sci. 4(2):4-6. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta., St. Paul. Feb. 28, 1947.
Expresses the view that Minnesota will not have an excess farm population after 1960. Replacement ratios indicate that in the future, areas of good farming will be competing with urban places for migrants from poorer farming areas.

120. MARSHALL, DOUGLAS G., and KELLEY, JOHN D. Changes in Minnesota's population by counties--natural increase and net migration. U. of Minn., Dept. of Agr., St. Paul. 1952. 9 p.

Includes county table showing rural migration for 1940-50, and discussion of rural population loss or gain due to migration.

121. MARTINSON, FLOYD M. Personal adjustment and rural-urban migration. Rur. Sociol. 20(2):102-110. June 1955.

The working hypothesis of this Minnesota study states that aspects of personal adjustment are related to, and perhaps causative of migration from rural communities to urban areas. In general, the results indicate that social aggressiveness was an important factor in the migration of girls, while academic achievement in high school and urban-oriented interests were more important in the migration of boys.

122. NELSON, LOWRY. Selectivity of migrants from Minnesota farms. Minn. Acad. of Sci. Proc. 16-18:44-52. 1948-50.

An analysis of age, sex, and educational characteristics of migrants based on 1935 and 1940 census data. Results indicate that most farm migrants are in the younger working ages, that women outnumber men, and migrants are better educated than those remaining on farms.

123. RAMSEY, CHARLES E., ORMAN, ALLAN D., and NELSON, LOWRY. Migration in Minnesota, 1940-50. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 422, St. Paul. Jan. 1954. 16 p.

Analyzes the extent of rural-urban migration and associated agricultural, industrial and other factors. Data are given for counties and economic areas.

124. TAVES, MARVIN J. Mobility among high school graduates. Sociol. of Rur. Life 3, Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta., St. Paul. Nov. 1959. 32 p.

Analyzes migration and vocational aspirations of male graduates from a low and a high income farming area in Minnesota to determine their vocational and geographic mobility patterns. More of the high than of the low income area graduates had migrated from their high school community, but they less often moved outside the State.

Missouri

125. BRIGHT, MARGARET L., and LIVELY, CHARLES E. Farm youth in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 504, Columbia. June 1947. 16 p.

Cites estimates of net outmigration of farm youth in this examination of numbers of youth, and their health, schooling, and employment.

126. CARPENTER, EARL T. Farming opportunities in Missouri projected through 1975. With special attention to openings for high school graduates in vocational agriculture. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 746, Columbia. July 1960. 64 p.

Determines for State economic areas the number of adequate-income farms, the number of adequate-income opportunities to become available, the potential demand for farms by rural-farm male youth, and the inbalance between supply and demand. Conclusions indicate that a high percentage of farm boys will need to look for economic opportunities off farms.

127. HACKETHORN, JACK. The farm problem moves to town. Co-op Grain Q. 18(1):14-17. Spring 1960.

Discusses some of the social consequences of farm to city migration in rural Missouri.

128. KESTER, WILLIAM H. Recent population trends in the Eighth District. Fed. Reserve Bank of St. Louis Monthly Review 38(6):70-77. June 1956.

A study of natural increase and migration and their effect on the population from 1940 to 1955. Data are presented by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence. Migration has been influenced largely by declining farm employment.

129. LIVELY, CHARLES E., and BRIGHT, MARGARET L. The rural population resources of Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 428, Columbia. Nov. 1948. 42 p.

Analysis of changes and trends which affect both the size and quality of the rural population. Discusses the extent of migration from farms, 1920-30 and 1930-40, and the relation of the farm-reared population to the manpower requirements of agriculture.

130. McNAMARA, ROBERT L. Population change poses problems in supplying adequate health service. J. of Osteopathy, p. 9-14. Apr. 1955.

Includes section on streams of migration that account for some of the changes in Missouri's rural and farm populations between 1940 and 1950.

131. McNAMARA, ROBERT L., NEW, PETER, and PAPPENFORT, DONNELL. Rural-urban population change and migration in Missouri, 1940-1950. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 620, Columbia. Apr. 1954. 32 p.

Shows population change and its components by economic areas and counties, and discusses the agricultural factors in migration. Movement away from farms of entire farm-operator families that were not replaced, movement of young adults and wage workers from farms, and movement of individuals and families from small villages to urban centers, were among several streams of migration citied that account for rural population changes.

132. PIHLBLAD, C. T. Population. In Missouri: Its resources, people, and institutions, p. 201-226. GIST, NOEL P., and others. U. of Mo., Columbia. 1950.

Section on "Migration Into and Away From Missouri" comments that much of the migration from Missouri to other States has been a movement of people from farms.

133. PIHLBLAD, C. T., and GREGORY, C. L. Selective aspects of migration among Missouri high school graduates. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 19(3):314-324. June 1954.

Notes the extent of movement from farms and rural towns for major socio-economic areas of the State. Examines differences in scores on Ohio Psychological Test between the sexes and for persons classified by community of origin, size of community of destination, and range of migration. Findings support the hypothesis that migration of rural youth to urban areas tends to be selective of the more intelligent and of those with superior school aptitudes. Also, those with higher scores are more likely to be in the larger-sized places and farther away from home.

Nebraska

134. FITE, GILBERT C. Flight from the farm. Nebraska History 40(3):159-176. Sept. 1959.

Discusses farm life in Kansas and Nebraska in the late 19th century and suggests reasons for the migration away from farms in that period.

135. HENDERSON, SIDNEY. Labor force potentials: Farm migration available for urban growth, eight Nebraska cities, 1940-1950. Coll. of Business Admin., Business Res. Bul. 60, U. of Nebr., Lincoln. July 1956. 45 p.

Measures the extent of farm migration, its age composition, and its availability for new industry in the larger cities of Nebraska.

136. JOHANSEN, JOHN P. The people of Nebraska: A mid-century summary. A discussion of population trends from 1920 to 1950. Dept. Agr. Econ. Prog. Rpt. 1, Rev. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta., Lincoln. Aug. 1952. 55 p.

Discusses farm population decrease and contains tables showing the extent of migration of youth from rural-farm areas, by decades, 1930-50.

137. KANEL, DON. Nebraska births exceed deaths; migration cuts population gain. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Q. 3(3):6-8. Lincoln. Winter 1954-55.

Data reveal that despite natural increase, Nebraska's population has increased very little since 1920. Heavy outmigration of farm people has occurred, largely made up of (1) young men and women leaving for nonfarm employment, (2) older people leaving their farms in order to retire, (3) children of the migrating families, and (4) established farm operators changing to other employment.

138. WILLSIE, ROGER H. Why farmers sold out in central Nebraska in 1956-57. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. SB 445, Lincoln. 1960. 15 p.

Also in Nebraska Farm and Ranch Econ. No. 125. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta., Lincoln. July 1958.

Discusses characteristics and future plans of sellers, reasons for selling, and off-farm employment. Data are based on a survey of farm operators who advertised farm sales in their local newspapers.

North Dakota

139. ANDERSON, ANTON H. Changes in farm population and rural life in four North Dakota counties. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 375, Fargo. Apr. 1952. 38 p.

Analysis of the extent and nature of farm population decline in four counties which had experienced different degrees of population loss between 1930 and 1945. Discusses the causes of farm population decline, and its effects on levels of living and community life.

140. GILLETTE, J. M. Farm enlargement in North Dakota: Reasons and causes. Rur. Sociol. 11(3):253-269. Sept. 1946.

Leading causes of farm enlargement discussed are population shifts, mechanized farming, improved markets and marketing, reduced precipitation, and changes in food tastes.

Ohio

141. ANDREWS, WADE H. Farm people and the changing population of Ohio. Ohio Farm Bur. News 34(6):35, 37. Jan. 1955.

Discusses the movement of nonfarm people into rural areas, and the declining rural-farm population along with the effect on rural community organization.

142. ANDREWS, WADE H., and WESTERKAMM, EMILY M. Rural-urban population change and migration in Ohio, 1940-1950. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 737, Wooster. Nov. 1953. 63 p.

Examines natural increase and migration as sources of population change by residence groups and economic areas. Discusses agricultural and industrial factors in migration.

143. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Migration within Ohio, 1935-40; a study in the redistribution of population. Scripps Foundation Studies in Pop. Dist. No. 3, Miami U., Oxford, Ohio. 1951. 227 p.

Detailed analysis of the streams and rates of migration within and between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan subregions of the State, with some emphasis on residence class of migrants in their community of origin. Social and economic characteristics of migrants are a central focus.

South Dakota

144. JOHANSEN, JOHN P. The influence of migration upon South Dakota's population 1930-1950. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 431, Brookings. July 1953. 46 p.

Analysis of the extent, causes, and consequences of rural-urban migration within the State, and from the State. Estimates of net migration for residence groups, by sex and for selected age groups are included.

145. JOHANSEN, JOHN P. Recent population changes in South Dakota. S. Dak. Farm and Home Res. 3(3):49-54, 76. Spring 1952.

Includes changes in farm population, 1920-50, showing a large net outmigration consisting largely of single youths and young married adults and their children.

Wisconsin

146. DOERFLINGER, JON A., and MARSHALL, DOUGLAS G. The story of Price County, Wisconsin: Population research in a rural development county. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 220, Madison. June 1960. 32 p.

High outmigration of youth has left the county with an unbalanced age structure, which creates an undesirable labor force potential and reduces the attractiveness of the county for new industry. Migration of itself will not solve the problems.

147. FUGUITT, GLENN V. Part-time farming and the push-pull hypothesis. Amer. J. Sociol. 64(4):375-379. Jan. 1959.

Using the counties in Wisconsin as units, findings from this study support the hypothesis that the proportion of farm operators engaged in part-time farming is directly related to off-farm opportunities and inversely related to opportunities in agriculture for all farmers considered together and for commercial farmers separately. Among non-commercial farmers there exist a greater association between part-time farming and farm opportunities and a lower inverse association with opportunities in agriculture.

148. HAGOOD, MARGARET J., and SHARP, EMMIT F. Rural-urban migration in Wisconsin, 1940-1950. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 176, Madison. Aug. 1951. 56 p.

Analyzes changes in urban and rural population due to births, deaths, and net migration by economic areas. Decreasing labor requirements in agriculture and increasing industrial employment opportunities have produced migration from farms.

149. HILL, GEORGE W. Recent population changes in rural Wisconsin. Rur. Sociol. 12(2):169-172. June 1947.

Examines the amounts and rates of migration of several cohorts of young people.

150. MARSHALL, DOUGLAS G. Wisconsin's population: Changes and prospects. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 194, Madison. Rev. March 1959. 49 p.

Revision of an earlier bulletin (Feb. 1956) which brings the analysis of population changes 1900-1955 up to 1958. Presents net migration, 1940-50, for selected ages by sex and residence groups and discusses the impact of migration on population distribution.

151. OMARI, THOMPSON P. Factors associated with urban adjustments of rural southern migrants. Social Forces 35(1):47-53. Oct. 1956.

Study of 200 Negro male migrants in Beloit, Wis., revealed that length of time the migrant has lived in his new community is the most important factor in the process of his adjustment to all phases of life in the community.

SOUTH REGION

152. ALEXANDER, FRANK D. Postwar employment problems and opportunities in agriculture in the South. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. 1946. 8 p.

Concludes that employment opportunities in agriculture are extremely limited if adequate living standards are to be maintained.

153. BEALL, JOHN W. A study of population and capital movements involving the South. Dissertation Abstracts 14:1957-1958. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1954.

More southern migrants move from urban residences than would be expected on the basis of the regional rural-urban distribution of population. Southern migration is a two-stage movement--from southern farm to southern city--then to non-southern city.

154. BOWLES, GLADYS K. Migration of population in the South: Situation and prospects. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv., Washington, D. C. 1958. 17 p.

Paper presented at meeting of the Assoc. of Southern Agr. Workers, Little Rock, Ark. Feb. 3-5, 1958. Also abstracted in Assoc. Southern Agr. Workers Proc. 55:23-24. 1958.

Discusses volume and composition of farm population loss through migration. Includes projections to 1970 and examination of migration potentials using replacement ratios.

155. BROWN, JAMES S. Migration within, to, and from the Southern Appalachians, 1935-58: Extent, direction, and social effects. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta., Lexington. 1959. 20 p.

Also in The Berea Alumnus, p. 13-14. Berea Coll., Ky. May 1959 and abstracted in Assoc. Southern Agr. Workers Proc. 56:23-24. 1959.

A report on the plan, objectives, and preliminary results of a study in progress. Outlines various aspects of social and economic life that are to be studied with emphasis on migration.

156. FOLGER, JOHN, and ROWAN, JOHN. Migration and marital status in ten southeastern cities. Social Forces 32(2):178-184. Dec. 1953.

Findings show little difference in marital status between the in-and out-migrants and the total population of the ten cities, but the migrants have a slightly higher percent married. Data are given by sex and race for city of origin and type of destination--urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm.

157. FULMER, JOHN L. Urbanization and agriculture. In his Agricultural progress in the Cotton Belt since 1920, p. 107-134. U. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill. 1950.

A discussion of the volume and selectivity of migration and the effects of migration on the population and agriculture of the area.

158. HAGOOD, MARGARET J. The South's great export--people. Southern Agriculturist 77(2):12. Feb. 1948.

Heavy migration from southern farms has been stimulated by high birth rates, opportunities for industrial employment, and reduction in farm jobs due to mechanization of agriculture.

159. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. Educational selectivity of net migration from the South. Social Forces 38(1):33-42. Oct. 1959.

Paper presented at 22nd annual meeting of the Southern Sociol. Soc., Gatlinburg, Tenn. Apr. 17, 1959.

Presents rates of net migration by age, sex and color, and educational level for the total, rural-farm, and nonfarm populations separately during the 1940-50 decade. Migration from farms was selective from the upper educational levels for persons under 30 years of age and from the lower grade categories for those over 30 years old.

160. HITT, HOMER L. Population movements in the southern United States. Scientific Monthly 82(5):241-246. May 1956.

An analysis of movements of urbanward migrants of the South. Examines such aspects of recent population movements as the sources and destination of migrants, the approximate magnitude of the population transfer, and some conception of the population redistribution that has taken place.

161. HITT, HOMER L. Peopling the city: Migration. In The urban south, p. 54-77. Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath, Eds. U. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill. 1954.

Analyzes the sources and magnitude of the migration to southern cities and the selectivity of this migration. Compares the migration to the urban South with cityward migration in other regions of the Nation.

162. KAUFMAN, HAROLD F., and WILBER, GEORGE L. Social changes and their implications for southern agriculture. Sociol. & Rur. Life Ser. 11, Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College. Aug. 1959. 19 p.

Discusses volume of migration from farms, characteristics of migrants, and the impact of the movement of people out of agriculture and the changing pattern of farming on rural communities.

163. NEAL, ERNEST E., and JONES, LEWIS W. The place of the Negro farmer in the changing economy of the cotton South. Rur. Sociol. 15(1):30-41. Mar. 1950.

It is estimated that mechanization and livestock farming will change southern agriculture to the extent that only 20 percent of the Negro farm tenant labor supply will be used on mechanized or livestock farms. The majority of the remaining 80 percent will move to nonfarm places. The authors suggest that those who do not migrate should become a service group for the new agricultural economy.

164. ROBERTS, ROY L. Some postwar rural trends in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. Jan. 1946. 6 p.

Discusses occupational shifts, migration, veterans' adjustments, and farmers' use of increased income and savings in 10 counties in the Appalachian Region during the latter part of 1945.

165. VALIEN, PRESTON. Internal migration and racial composition of the southern population. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 13(3):294-298. June 1948.

Discussion of migration between 1935 and 1940 by color for urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas separately. Results indicate that whites left rural-farm areas in greater proportion than nonwhites.

Alabama

166. ANDREWS, HENRY L. A descriptive and analytical study of population redistribution in Alabama, 1930 to 1950. Dissertation Abstracts 13:1289-1290. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1953.

Study shows that commercial and industrial areas are growing through net inmigration, and agricultural areas are declining as a result of net outmigration. Net outmigration is associated with high fertility, diversification of farming, mechanization, and low socio-economic levels.

Arkansas

167. BROWN, PHILLIPS H., and PETERSON, JOHN M. The exodus from Arkansas. Ark. Economist 2(2):10-15. Winter 1960.

Although Arkansas manufacturing industries have experienced substantial growth between 1947 and 1958, the State continues to lose population because its manufacturing industry is still too small to create enough jobs to absorb the large number of people being reard on and leaving Arkansas farms. Efforts to expand industrial job opportunities still present the most promising avenue for eventually absorbing farm population surpluses and checking the rate of exodus from Arkansas.

Delaware

168. HIRZEL, ROBERT K., and McDANIEL, WILLIAM E. The people of Delaware: Where we live, how we have grown, our characteristics. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 331, Newark. Sept. 1960. 23 p.

Brief section on migration based on 1950 Census of Population indicates comparatively little movement into or within farm areas between 1949 and 1950.

Florida

169. SMITH, C. U. The disappearing Negro farmer of Florida, 1920-1950. Fla. A & M. U. Bul. Res. Issue 9(3):12-18. Tallahassee. Sept. 1956.

A description of the characteristics, extent, and rate of farm population decline among Negro farmers.

Georgia

170. CHRISTENSEN, DAVID E. Population changes. In his Rural occupance in transition: Lee and Sumter Counties, Georgia, p. 90-98. Dept.of Geography Res. Paper No. 43, U. of Chicago, Chicago. 1956.

Vacant or dismantled former tenant houses are evidence of the most significant change which has taken place in the population of Lee and Sumter Counties; a steady reduction in the number of Negroes living in the rural areas. The number of rural whites has also decreased, but more recently and at a lesser rate.

171. PAYNE, RAYMOND. Development of occupational and migration expectations and choices among urban, small town, and rural adolescent boys. Rur. Sociol. 21(2):117-125. June 1956.

Analysis of data from this Georgia study revealed that informal interpersonal situations contributed most to the formation of educational and occupational expectations. Future place of residence was dependent on educational expectation and occupational choice.

Kentucky

172. BEERS, HOWARD W. Mobility of rural population. A study of changes in residence and occupation in two types of rural communities. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 505, Lexington. June 1947. 43 p.

A comparison of mobility patterns in Johnson (subsistence farming) and Robertson (Bluegrass region) Counties, Ky. in 1941. Differences in mobility were of degree rather than kind. In both counties, individuals, especially rural youth, were more mobile than families.

173. BEERS, HOWARD W., and HEFLIN, CATHERINE P. People and resources in eastern Kentucky. A study of a representative area in Breathitt, Knott, and Perry Counties. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 500, Lexington. May 1947. 59 p.

Migration from farms and better use of land which is unsuitable for agriculture are two of the suggestions given as means of relieving the pressure of population on resources in this area.

174. BROWN, JAMES S., and BEERS, HOWARD W. Rural population changes in five Kentucky mountain districts, 1943 to 1946. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 532, Lexington. June 1949. 46 p.

An analysis of farm population with emphasis on the comparison of the mountain subregions with other subregions of the State. Changes include: (1) a great outmigration early in World War II, (2) a return in the summer of 1946 exceeding the out-go, including civilians and veterans, and (3) a resulting 1946 population in rural-farm districts 20 to 30 percent less than in 1940.

175. FORD, THOMAS R. Population estimates for Kentucky counties and economic areas, July 1, 1957. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 66, Lexington. Aug. 1958. 20 p.

Analysis of population change between 1950 and 1957 revealed that, with few exceptions, counties that are rapidly losing population are those whose economy is based primarily on small-scale agriculture, coal mining, timbering, or combinations of these industries.

176. GALLOWAY, ROBERT E. Part-time farming in eastern Kentucky. (A study of Economic Area 8.) Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 646, Lexington. June 1956. 28 p.

Even though the number of farms and the farm population decreased by 23 and 27 percent, respectively, the rural population of the area remained predominantly farm between 1940 and 1950. More than a third of the area farm families had members who had left home to stay since Jan. 1, 1946. Section on "Children Who Left Home To Stay" presents data on characteristics and present status of outmigrants.

177. MASON, MARIE, AND MARSH, C. PAUL. Migration within Kentucky, 1935-40. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 620, Lexington. Oct. 1954. 23 p.

Special census tabulations of subregional migration within Kentucky suggest that although there is a wide variation between regions in the mobility of the various occupational groups, the professional and semi-professional persons seem to be the most mobile while farmers are among the most stable.

178. OYLER, MERTON D. Neighborhood standing and population changes in Johnson and Robertson Counties, Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 523, Lexington. Aug. 1948. 48 p.

Shows relationship of farm families neighborhood standing to level of living, fertility rates, schooling and occupation of migrant children, and parental attitudes toward migration of young people.

179. SANDERS, IRWIN T., and GALLOWAY, ROBERT E. Rural families in the purchase area of western Kentucky. A study of Economic Area 1. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 647, Lexington. June 1956. 27 p.

Discusses age, education, occupation, and destination of migrants, reasons for migrating, and contact maintained between parent and migrant children. Full-time farm families were most likely to have children away from home than nonfarm and part-time farm families.

180. YOUMANS, E. GRANT. The educational attainment and future plans of Kentucky rural youths. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 664, Lexington. Jan. 1959. 46 p.

Inquiry as to whether the more capable youths plan to migrate from rural areas revealed that educational attainment was not a factor in their migratory plans. The only significant difference found between youths who plan to migrate and those who don't was in their educational plans.

Louisiana

181. BERTRAND, ALVIN L. Agricultural mechanization and social change in rural Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 458, Baton Rouge. June 1951. 48 p.

Examination of changes in the rural-farm population, 1930-45, by Farm Mechanization Groups revealed that the least mechanized parishes lost more farm people than all others. However, the number of farm people leaving parishes in the other Mechanized Groups (over one-fifth in every instance) leaves no doubt that mechanization has some relationship to the depopulation of rural areas.

182. BERTRAND, ALVIN L., and OSBORNE, HAROLD W. Rural industrialization in a Louisiana community. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 524, Baton Rouge. June 1959. 40 p.

Effects of new industries in rural areas on levels of living, occupational adjustments, migration patterns, and individual family incomes of both employee and nonemployee families. Factory employment did not entice a large proportion of the workers to move from farms and other open-country residences to towns and cities.

183. PRICE, PAUL H. Louisiana's rural population at mid-century. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 514, Baton Rouge. June 1958. 72 p.

Analysis of population characteristics and change by urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residence groups. In many sections of the State, there has been a veritable exodus of nonwhite farm people between 1940 and 1950. Decline in the number of white farm people was of considerable lesser extent.

Mississippi

184. BACHMURA, FRANK T. Migration and factor adjustment in Lower Mississippi Valley agriculture: 1940-50. J. Farm Econ. 38(4):1024-1042. Nov. 1956.

Concludes that geographical variations in county incomes relate to rates of migration and population change in an income equilibrating way in the total population. In the rural-farm population rates of population change tend not to be income equilibrating with respect to county differences.

185. BAIRD, ANDREW W., and BAILEY, WILFRID C. Farmers moving out of agriculture. Dept.of Sociol. and Rural Life Bul. 568, Miss. State Coll., State College. Oct. 1958. 7 p.

Also issued as Survey shows farmers moving out of agriculture. Miss. Farm Res. 21(10):2. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College. Oct. 1958.

A study of mobility between farm and nonfarm occupations in Alcorn County, Miss. Characteristics of migrants and effect on farming operations are considered.

186. HARRIS, B. W. Population changes among rural Negroes in Mississippi. Dept. Agr. Econ., Alcorn A. & M. Coll., Lorman, Miss. June 1956. 12 p.

Between 1930 and 1950 the migratory stream from rural areas was composed largely of Negroes who were leaving farms. The exodus was greatest among tenants and sharecroppers from the Delta and Brown Loam agricultural areas.

187. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. Migration from Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Info. Sheet 536, State College. May 1956. 2 p.

Also in Miss. Farm Res. 19(5):6. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College. May 1956.

Discussion of migration from farms in terms of age, educational status, and community costs.

188. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. The costs of migration. In The church in the changing community, p. 16-18. Sociol. and Rur. Life Conf. Ser. 2, Miss. State Coll., State College. Feb. 1956.

Based on a study of migration of high school graduates, this article emphasizes the community investment in educational facilities and other public services and the family investment in food, clothing, and medical care to raise the young people who migrate.

189. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. Selectivity in rural-urban migration. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 190, State College. Dec. 1953. 8 p.

Analysis of the resident population on a selected large plantation in the Mississippi Delta which had maintained an annual census for several decades. Migration has left the population with an over-representation of young children, adolescents, and older adults.

190. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. Migration from State shown in plantation study. Miss. Farm Res. 16(12):1, 4, 7-8. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College. Dec. 1953.

An analysis of populati trends on a Mississippi plantation, 1941-53, with emphasis on the highly mobile ..gro populati.. The effect of migration on the age and sex distribution of the population is presented.

191. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. Population prospects for the Delta. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Info. Sheet 470, State College. Apr. 1952. 2 p.

Considers two probable trends in population for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta (11 counties) and how these projected population changes will affect the economic and social life of the area. Trends in farm population for the area are projected to 1970 under the assumptions of medium urban expansion and (1) normal off-farm migration and (2) high off-farm migration.

192. PEDERSEN, HARALD A. Population trends in Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 467, State College. Oct. 1949. 27 p.

Some of the questions which this study attempts to answer are: How extensive is the migration out of the State? Who is migrating? How will this affect Mississippi agriculture and rural life?

193. RUBIN, MORTON. Migration patterns of Negroes from a rural northeastern Mississippi community. Social Forces 39(1):59-66. Oct. 1960.

Dominant motive for migration from western Chickasaw County is lack of economic opportunities. Destinations of migrants since World War II are large industrial centers, a change from previous pattern of movement to prosperous agricultural areas.

194. WILBER, GEORGE L., and BRYANT, ELLEN. Population of Mississippi counties and cities, 1950 to 1960. Prel. Rpt. in Sociol. and Rur. Life No. 14, Miss. State U., State College. Sept. 1960. 19 p.

Also issued as Growth of Mississippi counties and cities, 1950 to 1960. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 608, State College. Dec. 1960. 9 p.

Comparison of urban and rural population changes show that counties which ranked highest on a rurality scale had the highest percents of population loss.

North Carolina

195. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. Educational selectivity of rural-urban migration: Preliminary results of a North Carolina study. In Selected studies of migration since World War II, p. 110-123. Milbank Memorial Fund, New York. 1958.

Preliminary results of residual survival-rate analysis, applied to rural-farm population 20-34 years of age in 1940, tend to show that net migration takes its heaviest toll from the extremes of the educational distribution and lightest toll from the middle. There is some evidence that as age increases, selectivity shifts from higher to lower educational levels. Results from surveys in Montgomery and Stokes Counties supplement those of the survival-rate analysis.

196. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. Whither our youth? Res. and Farming 16(4):9. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Raleigh. Spring 1958.

Analysis of data from two all-rural North Carolina counties, Montgomery (heavy nonfarm) and Stokes (heavy farm), shows relationship of migration of youth to their education, and to their parents' education and residence.

197. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. Population pressure and other factors affecting net rural-urban migration. In Demographic analysis: Selected readings, p. 419-424. Joseph J. Spengler and Otis Dudley Duncan, eds. The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. 1956.

Also in Social Forces 30(2):209-215. Dec. 1951.

Description and evaluation of several statistical techniques used in the study of factors affecting net migration from North Carolina farms. Results indicate that migration from farms is highly correlated with population pressure, particularly at the age when farm youth enter the labor market and that changes in crop acreage are highly correlated not only with migration of rural youth but with the migration of the population as a whole.

198. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. How many of our farm families are leaving the farm? Res. and Farming 14:12-13. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Raleigh. Summer and Autumn 1955.

Summarizes population data, 1940-50, for North Carolina where no county lost less than 40 percent of its farm youth through migration and where in about three-fourths of the counties net migration loss rates ranged between 45 and 60 percent.

199. HAMILTON, C. HORACE, and AURBACH, HERBERT. What's happening to North Carolina farms and farmers. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 407, Raleigh. Aug. 1958. 47 p.

Since 1940, the farm population is declining as a result of heavy outmigration. Nonwhites migrate from farms at about the same rate as whites, but when nonwhites migrate they are more likely than whites to leave the State.

200. MADDOX, JAMES G. Tar Heel farmers pay when youth leave farms. Res. and Farming 18(4):11. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Raleigh. Spring 1960.

Suggests financial aid to education and expanded industry in rural areas to offset the cost of rearing farm youth who later migrate.

201. MAYO, SELZ C. Is the farmer going to town? Res. and Farming 11(1): 12-13. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Raleigh. Summer 1952.

Between 1940 and 1950 the farm population decreased in all but three counties in North Carolina. Counties of the Tidewater area showed the greatest relative loss in farm population while counties of the Coastal Plain area lost least during the decade.

202. MAYO, SELZ C. The young, the old, and the mature: A study of the significance of the changing age and sex composition of the rural population. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 365, Raleigh. June 1949. 22 p.

An analysis of the age and sex structure, color, fertility, and dependency of North Carolina's farm and rural-nonfarm populations and the relation of migration to these characteristics.

203. PHILLIPS, COY T. Population distribution and trends in North Carolina. The J. of Geography 55(4):182-194. Apr. 1956.

Although North Carolina has followed the national trend between 1940 and 1950 of declining rural-farm population and increasing urban and rural-nonfarm populations, the State's population in 1950 was nearly equally divided among the three residence groups.

Oklahoma

204. DUNCAN, OTIS D. Oklahoma's farm population: Some facts and figures. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-379, Stillwater. Feb. 1952. 14 p.

Migration of those seeking a better source of livelihood is principal reason for steady decline of the farm population.

205. McMillan, ROBERT T. School acceleration and retardation among open country children in southern Oklahoma. Rur. Sociol. 11(4):339-345. Dec. 1946.

Indicates that frequent moving often hinders school achievement. The relative amount of retardation increases progressively from least to most migratory families.

206. McMILLAN, ROBERT T. Comparative residence and occupational statuses of certain rural adults who were children in Oklahoma. Okla. Acad. of Sci. Proc. 26:47-48. Norman. 1945. Publ. 1946.

A study of migrant white adults who in childhood were members of selected rural families in southeastern and southwestern Oklahoma. Results suggest that the open country holds its native population to a greater degree than the village.

207. TARVER, JAMES D. Population change and migration in Oklahoma, 1940-1950. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-485, Stillwater. Jan. 1957. 39 p.

Examines characteristics (age, race, sex) of migrants and net migration for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm population of the State. Includes estimates of net migration among economic areas by residence groups.

208. WALZ, ORRY C. Migration of ranch county youth. S. W. Social Sci. Q. Annual Meeting Number. 41 Supp.: 283-289. 1960.

Describes movement of youth away from Coal County, Okla. and compares some characteristics of migrants with nonmigrants. A larger percentage of migrants than nonmigrants came from nonfarm homes, were married, came from homes with working mothers, worked in clerical positions, and had "above average" grades in school.

Tennessee

209. ALMON, CLOPPER, Jr. Origins and relation to agriculture of industrial workers in Kingsport, Tennessee. J. Farm Econ. 38(3):828-836. Aug. 1956.

Half of the workers in the plants studied were farm reared and the greater proportion of these farmers came from counties with low farm income. Men with farm and nonfarm backgrounds make about equally good workers.

210. KNOX, JOHN B. People on the move. In his The people of Tennessee. A study of population trends, p. 74-82. U. of Tenn. Press, Knoxville, 1949.

Discusses the volume of farm migration, by decades, during 1900-40 for the State as a whole, and county differences in net farm migration for 1930-40.

211. LONG, ERVEN J., and DORNER, PETER. Excess farm population and the loss of agricultural capital. Land Econ. 30(4):363-368. Nov. 1954.

Based on 1949 data, estimates capital drained out of agriculture in Tennessee because of the migration of surplus agricultural labor. Considers family and community expenditures on the rearing of these migrants to nonfarm areas.

212. LUEBKE, B. H. Tennessee farm depopulation continues; what lies ahead for rural communities? Tenn. Farm and Home Sci., Prog. Rpt. 7:4-5. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta., Knoxville. July-Sept. 1953.

Discussion of the causes and effects of farm population decreases. Between 1940 and 1950 the number of people on farms decreased by over 250,000 even though births exceeded deaths by almost the same amount.

213. LUEBKE, B. H., and HART, J. F. Migration from a Southern Appalachian community. J. Land Econ. 34(1):44-53. Feb. 1958.

Data from actual and potential migrants of a Tennessee community on home, occupational, and community environment are examined in relation to the decision-making process in migration and the subsequent adjustments necessitated by migration.

214. MARTIN, JOE A. The impact of industrialization upon agriculture: A study of off-farm migration and agricultural development in Weakley County, Tennessee. Dissertation Abstracts 15(6):997. U. Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. May-July 1955.

Also issued as Off-farm migration--some of its characteristics and effects upon agriculture in Weakley County, Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 290, Knoxville. Aug. 1958. 43 p.

Findings indicate that off-farm migration is closely associated with age, opportunities on the farm, and information available about nonfarm job opportunities.

215. ADKINS, WILLIAM G., and SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. The Texas farm population, 1954. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 1738, College Station. Dec. 23, 1954. 7 p.

Presents changes and trends in the farm population from 1930 to 1954. Includes data on changes in urban and rural population, number of farms, farm labor force, and tenancy.

216. DAVIS, JACK. Texas population shifts from rural to urban. Texas A. & M. Agriculturist 10(4):13, 24. College Station. Mar. 1952.

Some effects of the decrease in farms and farm people are advantageous to both rural and urban areas.

217. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. Farm population estimates for 1958. Tex. Agr. Prog. 4(6): 19. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta., College Station. Nov.-Dec. 1958.

Brief summary of changes in the Texas farm population for 1957-58 and 1950-58. There was a net annual loss by movement to and from farms of 61,000 persons between 1950 and 1958.

218. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. What's happening to Texas population? Tex. Agr. Workers' Assoc. Proc. 29:1-8. Jan. 1956.

Discussion of some of the major trends in the rapidly changing population picture and how they affect agriculture. Farm population losses have been accompanied by an increase in average size of farm and in number of part-time and residential farms.

219. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. Agriculture's human resources in Cherokee County. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 1888, College Station. Aug. 22, 1956. 6 p.

Between 1940 and 1950 most migrants from farms moved out of the county, however, a greater proportion of white than of Negro migrants remained in the county.

220. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. Characteristics and changes in the Texas farm population. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 825, College Station. Dec. 1955. 15 p.

Includes brief section on net loss of youth from farms. Over two-thirds of the youth living on Texas farms in 1940 had migrated by 1950. A slightly higher proportion of nonwhite than white youths left farms.

221. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L., and BOWLES, GLADYS K. The 1957 Texas farm population. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 2037, College Station. Apr. 16, 1958. 3 p.

Outlines recent changes in the farm population. Between 1950 and 1957 migration from farms was heaviest in areas of prolonged and serious drouth.

222. SKRABANEK, ROBERT L. and BOWLES, GLADYS K. Migration of the Texas farm population. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 847, College Station. Feb. 1957. 8 p.

Analysis of population trends with emphasis on migration by age, sex, color, and State economic areas. Since 1930, the State's rate of migration from farms has been higher than in the West South Central Division or in the Nation.

223. TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Trends in the Texas farm population, 1947, 1948, 1949. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. Nos. 1098, 1128, and 1184, College Station.

Presents annual estimates of the Texas farm population, 1930-1949. Discusses volume of migration and the factors influencing migration from farm areas.

Virginia

224. TATE, LELAND, and BLUME, GEORGE. Virginia's changing people. Va. Farm Econ. 158:2-5. Va. Polytech.Inst., Blacksburg. May 1959.

Examines population trends for the State and each residence group from 1900 to 1950 with projections for 1960, 1970, and 1980. In 1980 Virginia's rural-farm population will comprise about 8 percent of the State's total population according to estimated trends.

WEST REGION

225. DAHLKE, H. OTTO. Wartime rural migration, western specialty crop areas. Res. Studies of the State Coll. of Wash. 14(2):151-157. Pullman. June 1946.

Adjustments of rural migrants within and near war-industry centers and of rural-farm population outside these centers are discussed. Rural-farm migrants to war-production centers were primarily small marginal farmers, low-income families, and tenants.

226. LARSON, OLAF F. Farm veterans in the Pacific Northwest. Rur. Sociol. 11(3):270-274. Sept. 1946.

Indicates the extent to which the armed forces drew manpower from rural areas in 4 counties and reveals some of the characteristics of farm veterans which are related to their possible return to agriculture.

227. LARSON, OLAF F., and HANGER, MICHAEL R. Some post-war rural trends in the Pacific Northwest. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Portland, Oreg. Feb. 1946. 15 p.

Where farm population had decreased, trend was checked or reversed; where there have been increases, as around war centers, gains were held or continued. Farm and nonfarm veterans returned in large numbers.

California

228. COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA. The population of California. Parker Printing Co., San Francisco. 1946. 235 p.

Analysis of population growth and composition, stressing causes, measurement, sources, and effects of migration from 1850 to 1944. Includes analysis of the 1935-40 migration data by farm and nonfarm residence.

229. DAHLKE, H. OTTO, and STONECIPHER, HARVEY V. A wartime back-to-land movement of old age groups. Rur. Sociol. 11(2):148-152. June 1946.

A study of four areas in Butte County, Calif., 1935-1945, showed development of retirement communities in rural areas. Some of the new-comers expected to make a living farming; others were interested in farming part-time or in just living in a rural environment.

Idaho

230. HARMSWORTH, HARRY C. Sixty years of population growth in Idaho, 1890-1950. Dept. Sociol., U. of Idaho, Moscow. Mar. 1952. 85 p.

Includes chapter on migration which has some data on the prior residence classification of migrants into Idaho between 1935 and 1940.

231. MOYES, EARL L. Attitudes and plans of selected rural and urban students in Idaho to migrate upon graduation from high school. (Abs.) Utah State U. Monog. Ser. 5(4):35. Logan. June 1957.

Analysis of differences and similiarities between rural and urban students in their reasons for migration.

Montana

232. WILLSON, E. A. Off-farm residence of families of farm and ranch operators. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 530, Bozeman. Apr. 1957. 50 p.

The extent, reasons for moving, and social and economic implications of a movement to towns of farm families while they continue to operate their farms. A special type of farm migration in Montana.

New Mexico

233. WIDDISON, JEROLD G. Historical geography of the middle Rio Puerco Valley, New Mexico. N. Mex. Historical Rev. 34(4):248-284. Oct. 1959.

Only a few settlers remained in this region where villages have been abandoned due to difficulties in irrigated farming. The author predicts that the few settlers who remain will soon leave and the valley be used only by non-resident graziers.

Oregon

234. McKAIN, WALTER C., JR., and DAHLKE, H. OTTO. Turn-over of farm owners and operators, Vale and Owyhee irrigation projects. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Berkeley, Calif. June 1946. 27 p.

Analyzes some of the reasons for high turn-over rates on the projects.

Utah

235. GEDDES, JOSEPH A. Migration: A problem of youth in Utah. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 323, Logan. May 1946. 31 p.

Analysis of population movement within, into, and out of the State, 1935-40, based on information from a youth survey and the 1940 Census. Persons migrating from farms (9,094) between 1935 and 1940 showed tendencies to avoid large cities and farms, and to favor smaller cities and villages.

Washington

236. DAVIES, VERNON. Farm population trends in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 507, Pullman. May 1949. 35 p.

Section on migration of farm people into the State presents the residence in 1935 of rural-farm inmigrants, 1935-40, by regions and selected States. Forty-one percent of the inmigrants who lived on farms in other States in 1935 were living on Washington farms in 1940.

237. LANDIS, PAUL H. Educational selectivity of rural-urban migration and its bearing on wage and occupational adjustments. Rur. Sociol. 11(3):218-232. Sept. 1946.

Study in Washington shows that in spite of initial educational disadvantages, rural youth migrating to cities excel urban youth with whom they compete in income. Urban youth, on the other hand, who move to rural areas, excel resident rural youth in income. From the standpoint of status giving occupations, rural youth moving to cities seem to be at a disadvantage, especially rural girls. They do, however, achieve superior occupational and economic status to rural people remaining behind. Urban youth migrating to rural areas rate high in both financial and occupational success.

238. LANDIS, PAUL H. Rural-urban migration and the marriage rate - an hypothesis. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 11(2):155-158. Apr. 1946.

Results of a Washington survey indicate that among males and most females the mobile group was the most married group regardless of the direction of the movement and the character of the sex ratio in the new area of residence.

239. SCHMID, CALVIN F., and GRISWOLD, MANZER J. Migration within the State of Washington: 1935-40. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 17(3):312-326. June 1952.

Patterns of intra-state migration are positively correlated with differences in levels of economic activity and changes in economic activity among subregions. Migration was largely from the agricultural eastern part of the State to the manufacturing and economically dominant western part of the State. Distance was an important factor in volume as well as in the selection of migrants.

240. SLOCUM, WALTER L., and STONE, CAROL L. The farm people of Washington at mid-century. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 557, Pullman. Feb. 1955. 39 p.

Net migration by counties, 1940 to 1950, shows that decreases were greatest in rural counties. The largest migration was among young people and older women.

EARLIER REFERENCES, 1940-45

241. ANDERSON, C. S. Young men 10 years after leaving Pennsylvania rural high schools. An analysis of high school records and vocational choices and the adult occupational experiences of 586 young men. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 468. University Park. Sept. 1944. 29 p.

Ten years after graduation, 37 percent had migrated from the home community and only 18 percent had stuck to their initial occupational choice.

242. BEERS, HOWARD W., and HEFLIN, CATHERINE P. Rural people in the city. A study of the socio-economic status of 297 families in Lexington, Ky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 478, Lexington. July 1945. 19 p.

Discusses the differences in behavior and characteristics of rural-reared and urban-reared people. The ultimate economic and social status was not predetermined by rural or urban rearing, although the rural migrants were at a disadvantage in the competition for income, job, and status.

243. BERNERT, ELEANOR H. County variation in net migration from the rural-farm population, 1930-40. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D.C. Dec. 1944. 44 p.

Presents estimates of net change due to migration and migration rates for counties.

244. BERNERT, ELEANOR H. Volume and composition of net migration from the rural-farm population, 1930-40, for the United States, major geographic divisions and States. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C. Jan. 1944. 37 p.

Losses were proportionately greater among nonwhites than whites and among females than males.

245. GRAY, WAYNE T. Population movements in the Kentucky mountains. Rur. Sociol. 10(4):380-386. Dec. 1945.

Studies migration during World Wars I and II and during the depression of the 1930's. Discusses educational attainment, occupations engaged in while away, distance and destination of migration, reasons for moving and other related factors.

246. KING, JOE J. Back-to-the-land movements. Rur. Sociol. 10(1):71-73. Mar. 1945.

Predicts back-to-the-land movement of discharged veterans after the end of World War II.

247. McCORMICK, THOMAS C. An approach to the measurement of farm population pressure in Wisconsin. J. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 38(222):165-177. June 1943.

Indexes of farm population pressure for 1931, developed for counties in 3 types of farming groups, show by how much farm population should be reduced to achieve

favorable land-man ratios. Analysis of changes in county farm populations 1930-40, and in size of farm and farm families suggest that in some counties pressure was being equalized.

248. OYLER, MERTON D. Fertility rates and migration of Kentucky population, 1920 to 1940, as related to communication, income and education. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 469, Lexington. Nov. 1944. 43 p.

Presents amounts and rates of migration from rural-farm population by age, 1930-40. Examines relationship between migration and fertility, communication, income, and education. Low income was the strongest single influence and amount of education next in stimulating outmigration.

249. ROBERTSON, LYNN and others. Rural youth in Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 467, Lafayette. Apr. 1942. 47 p.

Harry F. Ainsworth, O. E. Baker, and Nat T. Frame joint authors.

This study of the characteristics and problems of rural youth, 18-24 years of age (1940), shows (1) that they migrated despite the depression, (2) where they went after leaving home, (3) what occupations they prefer, and (4) the farming opportunities for youth.

250. TAEUBER, CONRAD. Migration and rural population adjustment. Rur. Sociol. 5(4):399-410. Dec. 1940.

Includes tables and discussion of changes in farm population, 1930-35 in relation to per capita value of farm property in 1930. Concludes that increase in farm population was greatest in the poorest land areas-those in which considerations of a sound land use call for a reduction, rather than an increase in numbers.

251. VAUGHAN, THEO L. Occupational selection in rural communities; a study of potential selective factors which differentiate boys who enter farming from those who enter nonfarming occupations from six South Carolina townships, 1936-42. (Thesis) Little Rock, Ark. 1945. 61 p.

With data from interviews taken in 1936-37 and in a resurvey in 1942, examines traits and characteristics of rural boys that are related to propensity to migrate and take nonfarm jobs or not to migrate and go into farming.

RELATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

BERNERT, ELEANOR H., and BOWLES, GLADYS K. Farm migration, 1940-1945: An annotated bibliography. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Library List 38, Washington, D. C. Sept. 1947. 51 p. Out of print.

FOLSOM, JOSIAH C. Agricultural labor in the United States, 1943-1952. A selected list of annotated references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Library List 61, Washington, D. C. 1954. 170 p.

Has some references on migratory agricultural labor.

FOLSOM, JOSIAH C. Migratory agricultural labor in the United States. An annotated bibliography of selected references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Library List 59, Washington, D. C. 1953. 64 p.

LEE, EVERETT S., and LEE, ANNE S. Internal migration statistics for the United States. J. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 55(292):695-697. Dec. 1960.

SHRYOCK, HENRY S., Jr. Annotated list of estimates of net migration, 1940 to 1950, by the residual method. Population Index 25(1):16-25. Jan. 1959.

WILBER, GEORGE L., and BANG, JAMES S. Internal migration in the United States; 1940-57: A list of references. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sociol. and Rural Life Ser. 10, State College. Oct. 1958. 52 p.

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